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## COLLECTIONS,

### Historical and Miscellaneous.

NOVEMBER, 1823.

#### History and Topography.

##### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EPSOM, N. H.

BY REV. JONATHAN CURTIS, A. M.

**SITUATION.]**—EPSOM, a post-town in the county of Merrimack, in latitude 43° 12' north, lies 12 miles E. from Concord. It is bounded N. by Pittsfield, S. by Allenstown, E. by Deerfield and Northwood, and W. by Chichester and Pembroke. The town is 6 miles long, and 4 1-2 broad.—It derives its name from a market town in the county of Surry, England, about 16 miles from London.

**INCORPORATION.]**—Epsom was granted to Theodore Atkinson and others, inhabitants of New-Castle, Rye, and Greenland, on the 18th of May, 1727. Theodore Atkinson, Joshua Frost, and Capt. Samuel Weeks were authorized by the charter to call the first meeting of the proprietors, which was holden at the ferry-house in New-Castle, Nov. 20, 1727. No meeting was holden in the town for the choice of town officers, &c. till 1743. Previous to this time, and afterwards, till 1750, the concerns of the town were transacted by the proprietors at their meetings holden at New-Castle and Portsmouth.

**SETTLEMENT.]**—There are no records to be found, which show the precise time when the first settlement was commenced. But it appears from various facts, that there was a number of families in town a considerable time before its incorporation.

Among the first, who began settlements in the town, were Charles M'Coy from Londonderry; William Blazo, a Frenchman; Andrew M'Clary, grandfather of Gen. Michael M'Clary, from Londonderry in Ireland; one Whitaker, and Samuel Blake, generally called Sergeant Blake.

M'Coy built a house on the north side of what is now called Sanborn's hill; and thence extended his farm by spotting the trees round upon the mountain, which will probably



always bear his name. A daughter of his, Mrs. Wood and the first child born in the town, is still living. She is now as nearly as can be ascertained, in her 93d year. Sergeant Blake commenced a settlement not far from McCoy's, on land now owned by one of his sons. He came into town at the age of fifteen, several years after which time, his father, Lieut. Blake, also moved in. For some time after Sergeant Blake came, locations for the best farms might be obtained for little more than paying for the labor of spotting the trees round them. When he made his purchase, he obtained considerably more than the farm now owned by Mr. Samuel Blake, (probably more than 100 acres and near the centre of the town,) for ten shillings, and turned in his jack-knife for one shilling of that sum. The only place he had for baking, for several years, was an oven built upon a flat rock, which till lately lay by the road near Mr. Isaac Towle's barn; but is now split and hammered, and forms part of the underpinning of the dwelling house of Samuel Peabody, Esq.

INCURSIONS OF THE INDIANS.]—In the early days of the town, the inhabitants were kept in a state of almost continual alarm by the incursions of the Indians. For a considerable time after the settlement was commenced, only the men ventured to remain in the place during the summer season; and then they must keep their arms by them, while they labored on their lands. During the winter, there was much less danger from the Indians. Even long after the men had removed their families into the place, so feeble was their defence against the attacks of their savage neighbors, that, whenever any immediate danger was apprehended, they either sent their families away, or fled with them to the garrison at Nottingham. At length a house was erected by Capt. Andrew McClary within the limits of the town, and near the present residence of Mr. Joseph Lawrence, which was made proof against the assaults of the Indians, being surrounded by a high wooden wall, entered by a heavy, well secured gate. Thither the inhabitants fled at night, whenever danger was apprehended.

CAPTIVITY OF MRS. MCCOY.]—The Indians were first attracted to the new settlements in the town by discovering McCoy at Suncook, now Pembroke. This, as nearly as can be ascertained, was in the year 1747. Reports were spread of the depredations of the Indians in various places; and McCoy had heard that they had been seen lurking about the woods at Penacook, now Concord. He went as far as Pembroke; ascertained that they were in the vicinity; was somewhere discovered by them, and followed home. They told



his wife, whom they afterwards made prisoner, that they looked through cracks around the house, and saw what they had for supper that night. They however did not discover themselves till the second day after. They probably wished to take a little time to learn the strength and preparation of the inhabitants. The next day, Mrs. McCoy, attended by their two dogs, went down to see if any of the other families had returned from the garrison. She found no one. On her return, as she was passing the block-house, which stood near the present site of the meeting house, the dogs, which had passed round it, came running back growling and very much excited. Their appearance induced her to make the best of her way home. The Indians afterwards told her that they then lay concealed there, and saw the dogs, when they came round.

McCoy, being now strongly suspicious that the Indians were actually in the town, determined to set off the next day with his family for the garrison at Nottingham. His family now consisted of himself, his wife, and son John. The younger children were still at the garrison. They accordingly secured their house as well as they could, and all set off next morning;—McCoy and his son with their guns, though without ammunition, having fired away what they brought with them in hunting.

As they were travelling a little distance east of the place where the meeting house now stands, Mrs. McCoy fell a little in the rear of the others. This circumstance gave the Indians a favorable opportunity, for separating her from her husband and son. The Indians, three men and a boy, lay in ambush near the foot of Marden's hill, not far from the junction of the mountain road with the main road. Here they suffered McCoy and his son to pass; but, as his wife was passing them, they reached from the bushes, and took hold of her, charging her to make no noise, and covering her mouth with their hands, as she cried to her husband for assistance. Her husband, hearing her cries, turned, and was about coming to her relief. But he no sooner began to advance, than the Indians, expecting probably that he would fire upon them, began to raise their pieces, which she pushed one side, and motioned to her friends to make their escape, knowing that their guns were not loaded, and that they would doubtless be killed, if they approached. They accordingly ran into the woods and made their escape to the garrison. This took place August 21, 1747.

The Indians then collected together what booty they could obtain, which consisted of an iron trammel, from Mr. George



Wallace's ; the apples of the only tree which bore in town, which was in the orchard now owned by Mr. David Griffin, and some other trifling articles, and prepared to set off with their prisoner for Canada.

Before they took their departure, they conveyed Mrs. McCoy to a place near the little Suncook river, where they left her in the care of the young Indian, while the three men, whose names were afterwards ascertained to be Plausawa,\* Sabatis and Christi, went away, and were for some time absent. During their absence, Mrs. McCoy thought of attempting to make her escape. She saw opportunities, when she thought she might dispatch the young Indian with the trammel, which, with other things, was left with them, and thus perhaps avoid some strange and barbarous death, or a long and distressing captivity. But, on the other hand, she knew not at what distance the others were. If she attempted to kill her young keeper, she might fail. If she effected her purpose in this, she might be pursued and overtaken by a cruel and revengeful foe, and then some dreadful death would be her certain portion. On the whole, she thought best to endeavor to prepare her mind to bear what might be no more, than a period of savage captivity. Soon, however, the Indians returned, and put an end for the present to all thoughts of escape. From their smutty appearance, she suspected what their business had been. She told them 'she guessed they had been burning her house.' Plausawa, who could speak some broken English, informed her they had.† They now commenced their long and tedious journey to Canada, in which the poor captive might well expect that great and complicated sufferings would be her lot. She did indeed find the journey fatiguing, and her fare scanty and precarious. But, in her treatment from the Indians, she experienced a very agreeable disappointment. The kindness she received from them was far greater than she had expected from those, who were so often distinguished for their cruelties. The apples they had gathered they saved for her, giving her one every day. In this way, they lasted her as far on the way as lake Champlain. They gave her the last, as they were crossing that lake in their canoes. This circumstance gave to the tree, on which the apples

\* These were of the Arosaguntacook or St. Francis Tribe. See Belknap's Hist. N. H. Vol. II. p. 278.

† The writer has a piece of the iron ware, which was melted down in the burning of the house.



grew, the name of "*Isabell's tree*," her name being Isabella. In many ways did they appear desirous of mitigating the distresses of their prisoner while on their tedious journey. When night came on, and they halted to repose themselves in the dark wilderness, Plausawa, the head man, would make a little couch in the leaves a little way from theirs, cover her up with his own blanket; and there she was suffered to sleep undisturbed till morning. When they came to a river, which must be forded, one of them would carry her over on his back. Nothing like insult or indecency did they ever offer her during the whole time she was with them. They carried her to Canada, and sold her as a servant to a French family, whence, at the close of that war, she returned home. But so comfortable was her condition there, and her husband being a man of rather a rough and violent temper, she declared she never should have thought of attempting the journey home, were it not for the sake of her children.

After the capture of Mrs. McCoy, the Indians frequently visited the town, but never committed any very great depredations. The greatest damage they ever did to the property of the inhabitants was the spoiling of all the ox-teams in town. At the time referred to, there were but four yoke of oxen in the place, viz. McCoy's Capt. McClary's, Geo. Wallace's, and Lieut. Blake's. It was a time of apprehension from the Indians; and the inhabitants had therefore all fled to the garrison at Nottingham. They left their oxen to graze about the woods, with a bell upon one of them. The Indians found them; shot one out of each yoke; took out their tongues, made a prize of the bell and left them.

The ferocity and cruelty of the savages were doubtless very much averted by a friendly, conciliating course of conduct in the inhabitants towards them. This was particularly the case in the course pursued by Sergeant Blake. Being himself a curious marksman and an expert hunter, traits of character in their view of the highest order, he soon secured their respect; and, by a course of kind treatment, he secured their friendship to such a degree, that, though they had opportunities, they would not injure him even in time of war.

The first he ever saw of them was a company of them making towards his house, through the opening from the top of Sanborn's hill. He fled to the woods, and there lay concealed, till they had made a thorough search about his house and enclosures, and had gone off. The next time his visitors came, he was constrained to become more acquainted with them, and to treat them with more attention. As he was busily engaged towards the close of the day in com-



pleting a yard for his cow, the declining sun suddenly threw along several enormous shadows on the ground before him. He had no sooner turned to see the cause, than he found himself in the company of a number of stately Indians. Seeing his perturbation, they patted him on the head, and told him 'not to be afraid, for they would not hurt him.' They then went with him into his house; and their first business was to search all his bottles to see if he had any "*occapee*," rum. They then told him they were very hungry, and wanted something to eat. He happened to have a quarter of a bear, which he gave them. They took it and threw it whole upon the fire, and very soon began to cut and eat from it half raw. While they were eating, he employed himself in cutting pieces from it, and broiling upon a stick for them, which pleased them very much. After their repast, they wished for the privilege of lying by his fire through the night, which he granted. The next morning, they proposed trying skill with him in firing at a mark. To this he acceded. But in this, finding themselves outdone, they were much astonished and chagrined; nevertheless they highly commended him for his skill, patting him on the head, and telling him, '*if he would go off with them, they would make him their big captain.*' They used often to call upon him, and his kindness to them they never forgot even in time of war.

Plausawa had a peculiar manner of doubling his lip, and producing a very shrill piercing whistle, which might be heard a great distance. At a time, when considerable danger was apprehended from the Indians, Blake went off into the woods alone, though considered hazardous, to look for his cow, that was missing. As he was passing along by Sinclair's brook, an unfrequented place, northerly from McCoy's mountain; a very loud sharp whistle, which he knew to be Plausawa's, suddenly passed through his head like the report of a pistol. The sudden alarm almost raised him from the ground; and, with a very light step, he soon reached home without his cow. In more peaceable times, Plausawa asked him if he did not remember the time, and laughed very much to think how he ran at the fright, and told him the reason for his whistling. "*Young Indian,*" said he, "*put up gun to shoot Englishman. Me knock it down, and whistle to start you off.*" So lasting is their friendship, when treated well. At the close of the wars, the Indians built several wigwams near the confluence of Wallace's brook with the Great Suncook. On a little island in this river, near the place called "short falls," one of them lived for considerable time. Plausawa and Sabatis were finally both killed in time of



peace by one of the whites after a drunken quarrel and buried near a certain brook in Boscawen.\*

MOUNTAINS.]—The surface of the town is generally uneven; the land frequently rising into considerable hills. Four of the highest eminences have received the name of mountains.

*McCoy's*, named after Charles McCoy, one of the first settlers, lies about one mile and a half south from the centre of the town.

*Fort Mountain*, probably so called from having an eminence near the summit, resembling a fort, lies about one mile further in a southeast direction, and is the highest of the four. This is probably the highest land in the same parallel of latitude between the ocean and Merrimack river. From its summit, in a clear atmosphere, the ocean may be distinctly seen, though distant about thirty miles in a direct line, and for fifteen or twenty miles, the beholder has a very full view of the surrounding country.

*Nat's Mountain* is situated about half a mile south of the last mentioned one. It was so named from the circumstance, that Nathaniel, one of McCoy's children, who had been lost in the woods while searching for the cows, was found upon it. It is said he was absent several days, and subsisted during that time upon berries; and that, when first discovered, he was disposed to flee from those who came to his relief.

*Nottingham Mountain*, so named from its being crossed by the ancient Nottingham, [now Deerfield] line, lies about half a mile easterly from Fort mountain. In this mountain, on the Deerfield side, is said to be a small cave capable of containing twenty or thirty persons at the same time.

RIVERS.]—The *Great* and *Little Suncook* are the only streams, which deserve the name of rivers. These seldom fail to afford abundant water for the various kinds of machinery, that are situated upon them. The *Great Suncook* never fails; though the other does in very dry seasons. The *Great Suncook* enters the town from the north; and, bending its course south-westerly, unites with the Merrimack at Pembroke. The *Little Suncook* enters the town from the east, a few rods below the pond of the same name, from which it runs; and proceeding in a pretty direct course westward near the centre of the town, unites with the river first mentioned.

PONDS.]—There are but three in the town, and these are small. Their names are *Chesnut*, *Round*, and *Odiorne's Pond*.

\* Belknap's Hist. N. H. Vol. II. p. 280.



MINERALOGY.]—Under this division may be mentioned the following, viz :

*Quartz.* This occurs of the *common kind*, both amorphous and crystallized. That variety called *limpid quartz* is not unfrequent. It is sometimes found in beautiful prismatic six-sided crystals, as transparent as the purest glass, and terminated generally only at one end by six-sided pyramids. This variety is frequently termed *rock crystal*. Dr. Crosby has a beautiful crystal of considerable size surrounded on all sides by numerous smaller ones. Of *ferruginous quartz*, the varieties *yellow* and *red* have been noticed with crystals of the same form with those mentioned above.

*Feldspar* of the *common kind*, often occurs in large crystals in a coarse grained granite. The crystals are either white or tinged with yellow. The *granular variety* is sometimes found, especially where the soil is moist.

*Mica* is very abundantly diffused among the rocks, and often occurs in large crystals.

*Schorl* is very abundant. Two varieties have been observed. 1. *Common schorl*. Its color is a shining black, and the crystals often very large. 2. *Tourmaline*. This was found at the foot of Fort mountain, in long, finely striated, prismatic crystals, slightly imbedded in a very coarse, rough granite. The color, viewed in the direction of the axis of the prism, is greenish blue; but at the edges of the crystal, where it is translucent, it is green.

*Garnets* of a small size and pale red color, are often found imbedded in the rocks.

*Iron*, in the form of *brown oxide*, is found in small quantities. *Sulphuret of iron* appears to have entered largely into the composition of many of the rocks; but it is most frequently noticed in its decomposed state, forming *sulphate of iron*, or *copperas*.

*Lead*. It is said that the Indians, in one of their visits at Sergeant Blake's, requested him to give them some lead for making balls. He told them he had no lead but he had a mould for running balls. They went away; and, after a short time, returned with a quantity of ore, from which they extracted considerable lead. They appeared generally to have lead in abundance, and Sergeant Blake frequently afterwards purchased it of them. They would never tell the particular place where they obtained the ore. They said they got it in Wallace's brook, near which they had several wigwams. This brook rises in McCoy's mountain, and runs northwesterly into the Great Suncook. Col. Prescott once found a small quantity of lead ore in, or near the Great Suncook.



*Silver.* Some of the aged people relate, that, after a great *freshet*, a quantity of silver, of which a spoon was made, was found by one Simonds in a small stream, called Deer brook, which issues from the south side of Fort mountain. It is not known that any has been found since.

*WATER MACHINERY.*]—The hilly surface of the town, and numerous streams, render it very favorable for that kind of machinery, which requires the power of water. Within the limits of the town, are eight grist mills with twelve runs of stones; ten saw-mills; three carding machines; three clothiers' shops; and four bark mills.

*Taverns and Stores.*]—There are within the limits of the town, six taverns, and as many stores, at each of which there is more or less of such business transacted as is commonly connected with similar establishments.

*DISEASES AND MORTALITY.*]—The diseases of the inhabitants have generally been such, as might be expected to be incident to particular ages and circumstances. I do not learn from any physician, who has ever practised in the town, that a disease which might properly be called epidemic, has ever made its appearance. The town had been settled 30 years, before a father of a family died. The first man buried in the oldest grave yard, (that by the meeting-house) was William Blazo. The whole number of deaths during Mr. Haseltine's ministry of 30 years, was 286, making an average of 9 1-2 annually. The average number for 8 years past, is 16 3-8. The whole number of deaths during that period is 131. The present population is 1336. A person died a few years since, Mrs. Elizabeth Pitman, whose age lacked but a few days of 100 years. Hon. John M'Clary, who had filled the office of town clerk, representative and senator, was instantly killed Dec. 13, 1821, by the falling timbers, while assisting in the raising of a frame.

*SCHOOLS.*]—The town is divided into seven school districts, in which about 500 dollars are annually expended.

*Library.*]—There is a social library in town, consisting of about 100 volumes of books pretty judiciously selected; though not containing the writings of any very late authors or any of those useful periodical publications upon religion, agriculture, &c., which are very desirable for such associations.

[The ecclesiastical history of Epsom will be found in the 'Memoranda relating to Churches, &c. in New-Hampshire,' now publishing in the Collections.—ED.]



**Ecclesiastical History.**

**MEMORANDA :** *relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 300.]

In 1737, the Rev. JOSEPH SECCOMBE succeeded Mr. Clarke in the ministry at Kingston; Rev. DAVID MCGREGORE was ordained the first minister of the West Parish in Londonderry; Rev. AARON WHITEMORE was ordained at Pembroke; Rev. AMOS MAIN at Rochester; Rev. JEREMIAH FOGG at Kensington, and Rev. NATHANIEL MERRILL at Nottingham-West—the first ministers of those several towns.

Mr. Seccombe was graduated at Harvard College, in 1734, and died in 1760.

Mr. McGregore was a son of the first minister of Londonderry, and received his literary and theological education under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Clark, his father's successor. He continued in the ministry till his death, May 30, 1779, at the age of 68. "He stood high in the public estimation as a preacher and as a divine. His praise was in all the surrounding churches. Few, if any, then upon the stage, were considered his superiors. He was well versed in the scriptures, had a natural gift of elocution, and was a zealous and engaging preacher. His voice was full and commanding—his delivery solemn and impressive—and his sentiments clear and evangelical. His house of worship was usually thronged. Many from neighboring towns diligently attended upon his ministry." In 1741, that bright year in the ecclesiastical history of New-England, Mr. McGregore and his parish were favored with a revival of religion, and many were added to the church. "During this season of seriousness and religious attention, the celebrated Mr. Whitfield visited the town, and preached to a large collection of people in the open field." Mr. McGregore preached on the Sabbath previous to his death. It was a communion season. "On this occasion he manifested, during the former part of the public exercises, his accustomed zeal and devotedness; at length, exhausted by the effort, he sank down in his desk, and was carried out of the assembly. He however so far revived as to return to the place of worship, and address in public his people for the last time; he died the following Friday. During his short confinement his mind was calm and serene. His faith in that Saviour whom he had from time to time so fully exhibited in all his



offices, was now his never failing support. It disarmed death of his sting, and the grave of its terror. To one of his elders, who visited him shortly before his death, he observed, referring to Christ, "I am now going to see him as he is; and to his christian brethren, he repeatedly bore testimony to the truth and importance of those doctrines which for more than forty years, had been the subject of his preaching, and which are termed by way of distinction, *the Doctrines of Grace*. Dr. Whitaker, of Salem, preached his funeral discourse, from those words of Elisha, on the removal of Elijah, "My Father, my Father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof."\*

Mr. Whittemore was from Concord, Ms. graduated at Harvard college in 1734, and was ordained at Pembroke, March 1, 1737, when the congregational church in that town was first organized. He continued in the ministry until his death, Nov. 16, 1767, aged 55. His widow, Abigail, died May 11, 1803, aged 84. One of his daughters was the wife of the Rev. Joseph Woodman of Sanbornton.

Mr. Main was graduated at Harvard college in 1729; died April 5, 1760, and is said to have been a good minister, an exemplary man, and a blessing to his people.

Mr. Fogg was a native of Hampton; graduated at Harvard college in 1730, and was ordained at Kensington in November, 1737. He died Dec. 1, 1789, aged 78. He was a

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\* The Rev. Mr. Parker, in a note to his Century Sermon, delivered at Londonderry, April 22, 1819, gives the following fact, as illustrating certain traits in Mr. McGregore's character. "A gentleman in Portsmouth received a letter from an unknown hand, threatening to burn his buildings, unless a certain sum of money was left at a particular place on the road leading from Chester to Portsmouth. The money was accordingly deposited, and a guard placed near, in order to arrest the person who should appear to receive it. Capt. John Mitchell of Londonderry, having occasion to travel that way in the night, alighted from his horse near the spot where the money was lodged. He was instantly arrested by the guard, and notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, he was immediately conveyed to Portsmouth and committed to prison. Owing to the singular concurrence of circumstances, the public sentiment was so strongly excited against him, that no respectable gentleman of the bar could be induced to become his advocate at the trial. Mr. McGregore, convinced of his innocence, and strongly interested in his behalf, on account of his unpleasant and painful situation, resolutely undertook to conduct his cause, and to defend his character; though at the hazard in some measure of his own reputation. He accordingly, by permission of the court, took his seat at the bar; and though not particularly versed in the forms of legal justice; yet so powerful and convincing was his plea—with so much ability and address did he manage his defence—that he obtained the gentleman's acquittal, in opposition to the whole current of public opinion. His innocence was afterwards satisfactorily made known, and the offender discovered."



man of great constitutional vivacity, was rather incautious in his manner of speaking, and was in the habit of taking either side of a question in debate without perhaps duly considering the appearances or the consequences. On account of some unguarded expressions at the house of one of his parishioners, several of his church, feeling themselves aggrieved and having sought in vain for satisfaction, called an ecclesiastical council to advise with them in the case. The council, consisting of the first and South churches in Ipswich, the third church in Newbury, and the churches in South-Hampton, Greenland, Durham and North-Hampton, met Jan. 20, 1789. Dr. Macclintock was the moderator. Mr. Fogg was accused of having said that "Christ was no more than a mere man,—that he suffered and died only for himself—and that we are justified by works, meaning before God." After a careful examination, the Council were unanimously of opinion, that Mr. Fogg did express himself in the terms mentioned in the articles of charge, and "Voted, unanimously, that those terms directly and unequivocally express sentiments which this Council esteem dishonorable to God, subversive of the gospel of Christ, and dangerous to the souls of men—that his saying that Christ was no more than a man, and that he died for himself only, is expressive of tenets which, in our view, destroy the only sure foundation of the christian's hope of eternal life—and that the connection in which he asserted *we are justified by our works*, gave the company too much ground to conclude that he meant to explode the important doctrine, commonly received in these churches, of justification through the atonement of Christ."—The Council, however, "Voted, that, inasmuch as Mr. Fogg, in several writings laid before them, had expressly and solemnly disavowed the errors alleged in the articles of charge, and the aggrieved had not produced sufficient evidence of his making it the subject of his public preaching, they could not impute the aforementioned errors to him as articles of his faith"—and they recommended to the aggrieved again "to wait upon Mr. F. in a respectful manner, with a copy of the result of council, and, in a convenient time, renew their application to him for christian satisfaction in regard to those particulars, with which they have been so justly offended."

Mr. Merrill was a native of Newbury, and graduated at Harvard College in 1732. He was ordained at Nottingham-West, Nov. 30, 1737, when the congregational church, consisting of 15 male members, was first formed there. In the 52 following years, he admitted 159 to communion by profession, and 52 by letters of dismissal from other churches.



In 1752, he began to admit persons to own the covenant for the purpose of having their children baptized, and admitted 84 in that form. He recorded 483 baptisms and 311 marriages, the last on Dec. 27, 1795. In 1774, the civil contract between Mr. Merrill and the town was dissolved by mutual consent; but his pastoral relation to the church continued till his death in 1796.

In 1738, the Rev. JACOB BACON was ordained at Keene; and the Rev. JOSIAH SWAN succeeded Mr. Prentice at Dunstable.

Mr. Bacon was a native of Wrentham, Mass. graduated at Harvard College in 1731, and was ordained at Keene, on the day the church there was gathered, Oct. 18, 1738. The settlement was broken up in the spring of 1747; Mr. Bacon went to Plymouth, and returned no more to Keene. He died at Rowley, in 1787, aged 81.

Mr. Swan was graduated at Harvard college in 1733, and was ordained at Dunstable, Dec. 27, 1738. He married Rachel Blanchard of a respectable family in that town. In 1746, he was dismissed in consequence of a division of the town by the line run between the Province of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. He continued in Dunstable several years after his dismissal, and occasionally preached. He afterwards removed to Lancaster; from thence to Walpole, where he died, and where some of his descendants are yet living.

In 1739, the Rev. PETER COFFIN was ordained at East-Kingston, and the Rev. NATHANIEL GOOKIN at North-Hampton.

Mr. Coffin was graduated at Harvard college in 1733, and was dismissed from the ministry at East-Kingston in 1772. He was the first and only congregational minister ever settled in that town. Since his dismissal, the town has not grown very rapidly, either in wealth or numbers. It had in 1820 fewer inhabitants than in 1767.

Mr. Gookin was son of Rev. Mr. Gookin, of Hampton, was born February 18, 1713, graduated at Harvard College 1731, and ordained October 31, 1739. His first wife was Judith Coffin, (daughter of Captain Eliphalet Coffin, of Exeter) whom he married January 1, 1741; his second wife was Ann Fitch, daughter of Rev. Mr. Fitch of Portsmouth; his third wife was a daughter of Joshua Wingate, of Hampton, and sister of the Hon. Timothy Pickering's mother. Mr. Gookin continued in the ministry till his death, October 22, 1766. By his second wife he had two children, Capt. Nathaniel Gookin of Portsmouth, and a daughter. Of his children by his third wife, were the Hon. Daniel Gookin, of



North-Hampton, and Hannah and Elizabeth, twins, who were married to Rev. Timothy Upham and Dr. Edmund Chadwick, of Deerfield.

In 1740, the Rev. ABNER BAYLEY was ordained the first minister of Salem; Rev. WILLIAM DAVIDSON succeeded Mr. Thompson at Londonderry; and Rev. PHINEAS STEVENS was ordained the first minister of Boscawen.

Mr. Bayley was a son of Joshua Bayley, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and was born January 19, 1716; was graduated at Harvard College, 1736; and, April 8, 1745, married Mary, the only daughter of Henry Baldwin, formerly of Woburn. Her mother was originally Mary Richardson, and after Mr. Baldwin's death, she married a Jones, whom she survived, and died in Shrewsbury, October, 1798, aged 104 years and 9 months. Mrs. Bayley died February 18, 1789. Her husband survived her, and continued in the ministry till his death, March 10, 1798, though for several of the last years of his life, he had the assistance of a colleague. Mr. Bayley's children were 1. Mary, wife of Mr. William White, of Plaistow, and afterwards of Deacon Webster, of Haverhill, Massachusetts; 2. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Little, of Salem; 3. Lavinia, wife of Rev. William Kelly, of Warner; 4. Sarah. He published a sermon, delivered at the ordination of Rev. John Page, at Hawke, 1763; and two sermons on Infant Baptism, 1780.

Mr. Davidson was born in Ireland in 1714, and was educated at the University in Scotland, where he was graduated in 1733. He married the widow of his predecessor. His salary was 160*l.* per annum. He continued more than half a century in the ministry, and died Feb. 15, 1791, aged 77. "He was exemplary in his life and conversation and devoted to the interests of his people. He did not perhaps excel as a theologian or a public speaker. His doctrinal views were not so clear and distinguishing; yet as a *pastor*, he was diligent and affectionate—and died sincerely beloved and respected by those among whom he had long labored, and in whose service his locks had whitened and his eyes grown dim."

Mr. Stevens was graduated at Harvard College in 1734, was ordained at Boscawen, Oct. 8, 1740, and died January 19, 1755.

In 1741, the Rev. JOSHUA TUFTS was ordained at Litchfield; Rev. DANIEL WILKINS at Amherst; and Rev. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON at Swanzey.

Mr. Tufts was graduated at Harvard College in 1736. He declined an invitation to settle in the ministry at Arundel



(now Kennebunk Port) in Maine, in 1739, and accepted that at Litchfield, where a church was gathered on the day of his ordination. He continued there but a short time, and was dismissed in 1744.

Mr. Wilkins was a native of Middleton, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1736, and was settled by the proprietors of Amherst, when the town contained but fourteen families. A church was organized Sept. 22, 1741, consisting of six male members, including Mr. Wilkins, who was ordained the next day; and six females were admitted to church membership immediately after the ordination. The Rev. Stephen Chase of Lynn, afterwards of New-Castle, preached the ordination sermon. In 1760, the town was incorporated, and soon after, "at a public meeting, chose Mr. Wilkins their minister, and voted him an annual salary of 47*l.* 10*s.* sterling money of Great Britain, or an equivalent in the currency of the province, upon the standard of Indian corn, at two shillings per bushel, and pork two-pence half-penny per pound, sterling." Mr. Wilkins continued in the ministry till his death, Feb. 11, 1784, in the 73d year of his age. "He was considered a man of respectable talents and contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town." He had ten children: one of them, Daniel, was a captain in the army of the revolution, and died at Isle-Aux-Noix, on Lake Champlain, while in the service of his country, and another, John, was graduated at Harvard College in 1764, and died at Athens, Ohio, in 1808.

Mr. Harrington was a native of Waltham, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1737, and was ordained at Swanzey, (then called Lower Ashuelot) Nov. 4, 1741, when the church in that place was first organized. He continued there about five years, when the Assembly of Massachusetts, which had granted the township, withdrew their forces from the western parts of this then Province, and the inhabitants, who could no longer remain in safety, fled from their estates, leaving such of their property as they were unable to carry away, to the disposal of the Indian enemy, who destroyed it. The church and people of Swanzey were then scattered abroad; but a meeting of the church was called and holden in Rutland, Mass. October 12, 1748, and the dismissal of Mr. Harrington was voted by the brethren, who gave him an affectionate recommendation. He was installed in Nov. the same year of his dismissal, at Lancaster, Mass. where he died December 18, 1795, aged 80 years.

In 1742, the Rev. NICHOLAS GILMAN was ordained at Durham; and Rev. STEPHEN EMERY, at Nottingham.



Mr. Gilman was a son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq. of Exeter, the great grandfather of Gov. Gilman, and was born Jan. 18, 1707. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1724. He preached several years as a candidate and received an invitation to settle in the ministry at New-Market, Feb. 24, 1728, just after he had completed his 21st year. He was ordained at Durham, March 3, 1742, and continued there till his death, April 13, 1748, although for one or two of the last years of his life he did not supply the pulpit. He was regarded as a pious man and evangelical preacher; but Durham even then "abounded with fanatics:" an enthusiast of the name of Woodbury appeared among them, and by his great zeal, ingratiated himself into the favor of Mr. Gilman, over whom it is said he obtained a complete ascendancy—would call him from his bed at midnight and lead him into woods and swamps to spend the night in prayer. In this way, he lost his health and his life. While under the influence of this man, Mr. Gilman declined to preach to his people, and they employed a Mr. Wooster to supply his place. The condition of the people of Durham engaged the attention of the Ecclesiastical Convention of this province, which had then been recently formed; and at their meeting in July, 1747, they appointed a Committee to inquire into the state of the church there, and report at the next meeting of the convention. At the next meeting, Oct. 13, 1747, the committee reported that they had visited Durham, "and the church being convened, they proceeded to inquire into their ecclesiastical affairs and found them in a very unhappy situation, as their Rev. Pastor, Mr. Gilman, had for a considerable time desisted from the work of the ministry among them, and by all their endeavors, they could not prevail with him to re-engage in said work; but that they had had for the most part preaching on Lord's Days, and that Mr. Wooster still continued to preach to them. They also informed us that a considerable number of their communicants and others of their congregation had separated from them, and held a separate meeting in a private house in the town on the Lord's Day, and at other times. And the said committee was further informed by divers of said church, that at said separate meetings, there were very disorderly, vile and absurd things practised, (such as profane singing and dancing, damning the Devil, spitting in persons' faces whom they apprehended not to be of their society, &c.) greatly to the dishonour of God and the scandal of Religion."



The Convention accepted the report as sufficient, but "Voted, that considering the backwardness which they [the people of Durham] discover to receive advice from us, so they would act no further in the affair at present." Mr. Gilman died of consumption and was interred at Exeter. His character is thus given on the monument erected to his memory. "He was endowed with many amiable and useful accomplishments. His manners were grave, easy and pleasant. He was exemplary in extensive charity and beneficence—eminent in piety, self-denial and victory over the world—a fervent, sound, persuasive preacher, abounding in the work of the Lord."

Mr. Emery was graduated at Harvard College in 1730. He continued but a few years at Nottingham, and left his people without a regular dismissal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

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ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

[Concluded from page 302.]

The most surnames in number have been local, and derived from the names of towns, villages, &c., in Normandy, England, Scotland and other places. The most ancient, says Camden, are derived from places in Normandy, late a province of France. All names having the French, De, Du, Des, Dela, prefixed, and beginning or ending with Font, Fant, Beau, Saint, Mont, Bois, Aux, &c., are of this description. The names of Warren, Mortimer, Percy, Devereux, Saint Leo, Neville, Harcourt, Tracy and Montfort, are derived from places in Normandy, in which country, there is hardly any village but what gave denomination to some family in England. From places in France, the names of Courtney, Bolein, or Bullen, Paris, Cressy, Lyons, &c., are derived.—From places in England and Scotland come the names of Essex, Murray, Clifford, Gordon, Douglas, Heydon, Ratcliffe, Seaton, Spalding, Kendal, Kent, Cotton, Cary, Hume, Whitney, Hartshorn, Killigrew, &c. Most of the families in Cornwall have some of the following words, as a constituent part of their names.

"By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and Pen,\*

"You may know the most Cornish Men."

\* These words signify in their order, a town, a heath, a pool, a church, a castle or city, and a promontory.



Next to local names, or those derived from places, the most numerous are those derived from occupations, or professions. Such are Archer, Armorer, Brewer, Brazier, Baxter, Baker, Collier, Cartwright, Carpenter, Cutler, Chapman, Glazier, Grocer, Goldsmith, Glover, Farrar, Farmer, Faulkner, Farrier, Fisher, Forbisher, Hatter, Joiner, Locksmith, Mason, Mercer, Mower, Merchant, Pointer, Painter, Potter, Piper, Smith, Shipwright, Salter, Spicer, Webster, Wheeler, Wheelwright, Weaver, Walker, and many more. Some of these are as ancient in England as most others, being found in Doomesday Book.

Many names have been assumed from offices, as Chambers, Chamberlain, Cooke, Spenser, Sheriff, Sergeant, Foster, Parker, Falconer, Fowler, Page, Butler, Clarke, Proctor, Abbot, Friar, Monk, Priest, Bishop, Dean, Franklin, Leach, Woodward, Shepherd, Steward, and Heyward.

Names have been taken from titles of honor, dignity or estate, as King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, partly from their ancestors having been such, served such, acted such parts, or were kings of the Bean, Christmas Lords, &c. Others, from the qualities of the mind, as Good, Goodman, Goodchild, Wise, Hardy, Plain, Light, Meek, Bold, Best, Proud, Sharp, Still, Sweet, Quick and Sure ;\* others, from

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\* The origin of names, from the qualities of the mind and from other circumstances, *originally* applicable to the persons who bore names so derived, is alluded to in the following poem, from the New Monthly Magazine.

MEN once were surnamed from their shape or estate,  
 (You all may from history worm it,)
 There was Louis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,  
 John Lackland, and Peter the Hermit.
 But now when the door plates of Mist'ers and Dames  
 Are read, each so constantly varies  
 From the owner's trade, figure and calling, Surnames  
 Seem given by the rule of contraries.

Mr. *Box*, tho' provoked, never doubles his fist,  
 Mr. *Burns* in his grate has no fuel,  
 Mr. *Playfair* won't catch me at hazard or whist,  
 Mr. *Coward* was wing'd in a duel.
 Mr. *Wise* is a dunce, Mr. *King* is a whig,  
 Mr. *Coffin*'s uncommonly sprightly,  
 And huge Mr. *Little* broke down in a gig,  
 While driving fat Mrs. *Golightly*.

Mrs. *Drinkwater*'s apt to indulge in a dram,  
 Mrs. *Angel*'s an absolute fury,  
 And meek Mr. *Lyon* let fierce Mr. *Lamb*  
 Tweak his nose, in the lobby of Drury.



habitudes of body, its perfections or imperfections, as Strong, Armstrong, Long, Low, Short, Broad, Little, Speed, Fair, Bell, that is Fair, Fairfax, that is Fair-locks; others, in respect to age, as Young, Old, Child, &c.; some, from the time wherein they were born, as Winter, Summer, Day, May, Sunday, Noel and Pentecost; some, from what they commonly carried, as Longsword, Broadspear, Shakespear, Shot-bolt and Wagstaff; some, from parts of the body, as Head, Redhead, Whitehead, Legge, Foot, Pollard, Arm and Hart; others, from the colours of their complexions, as White, Black, Brown, Red and Green.

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At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,  
 (A conduct well worthy of Nero,)  
 Over poor Mr. *Lightfoot*, confined with the gout,  
 Mr. *Heaviside* danced a Bulero.

Miss *Joy*, wretched maid, when she chose Mr. *Love*,  
 Found nothing but sorrow await her:  
 She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,  
 That fondest of mates, Mr. *Hayter*.  
 Mr. *Oldcastle* dwells in a modern built hut;  
 Miss *Sage* is of Madcaps the archest;  
 Of all the queer bachelors Cupid e'er cut,  
 Old Mr. *Younghusband*'s the starchest.

Mr. *Child* in a passion knocked down Mr. *Rock*,  
 Mr. *Stone* like an aspen-leaf shivers;  
 Miss *Poole* used to dance, but she stands like a stock  
 Ever since she became Mrs. *Rivers*.  
 Mr. *Swift* hobbles onward no mortal knows how,  
 He moves as though chords had entwined him;  
 Mr. *Metcalf* ran off upon meeting a cow,  
 With pale Mr. *Turnbull* behind him.

Mr. *Barker*'s as mute as a fish in the sea,  
 Mr. *Miles* never moves on a journey,  
 Mr. *Gotobed* sits up till half after three,  
 Mr. *Makepeace* was bred an attorney.  
 Mr. *Gardener* can't tell a flow'r from a root,  
 Mr. *Wild* with timidity draws back,  
 Mr. *Ryder* performs all his journeys on foot,  
 Mr. *Foote* all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. *Penny*, whose father was rolling in wealth,  
 Kicked down all the fortune his dad won;  
 Large Mr. *Le Fever*'s the picture of health,  
 Mr. *Goodenough* is but a bad one.  
 Mr. *Cruickshank* stepped into three thousand a year,  
 By showing his leg to an heiress.  
 Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it quite clear  
 Surnames ever go by contraries.



Many names were derived from beasts, as Lamb, Lion, Bear, Buck, Hind, Hound, Fox, Wolf, Hare, Hog, Roe, Badger; others, from birds, as Corbet, that is, Raven, Arundel, that is, Swallow, Dove, Lark, Nightingale, Jaycock, Peacock, Sparrow, Swan, Woodcock, Eagle, Alecock or Alcock, Wilcock, Hancock, Howlet, Wren, Parrot, Finch, Kite; others, from fishes, as Plaice, Pike, Bream, Burt, Sole, Bass and Whiting.

A considerable number of names have originated from Christian names, without any alteration, as Francis, Herbert, Guy, Giles, Leonard, Lewis, Lambert, Owen, Josselyn, Humphrey, Gilbert, Griffith, Griffin, James, Jacob, Thomas, Anthony, Godfrey, Randall, Alexander, Charles, Daniel, &c. The names of Corbet, Dod, Durand, Goodwin, Goodrich, Fabyan, Hake, Hamon, Hermon, Hervey, Howard, Kettel, Macy, Maynard, Murdac, Nele, Osborn, Payne, Reyner, Searle, Sewall, Star, Swain, Talbot, Vivian, Wade and Warner, were formerly christian names, and in use about the time of the conquest, and are found in Doomesday Book.

Many names, says Camden, are derived from the addition of *Son* to the christian name, or the abbreviated name, commonly called the nickname, of the father, as Richardson, Dickson and Dickinson, from Richard; Robertson, Robinson, Robson and Hobson, from Robert; Willson, Williamson and Wilkinson, from William; Jackson, Johnson and Jenkinson, from John;—others, by adding *s* to the abbreviated name, Robins, Nicolls, Thoms, Hicks, Sims, Hodges, Hobs, Collins, Jenks, Gibbs from Gilbert, Cutts from Cuthbert, Watts from Walter, Philips from Philip;—others, by adjoining *Ins* to those abbreviated names, as Dickins, Perkins from Peir or Peter, Tompkins, Wilkins, Hutchins, Huggins from Hugh, Hopkins, Atkins, Gibbins, Simkins, Watkins, Jenkins and Rawlins,—others, after the French analogy, in *et* and *ot*, as Willet from Will, Haket or Hacket from Hake, Bartlett from Bartholomew, Millet from Miles, Huet from Hugh, and Eliot from Elias.

Several names of Welch origin have been contracted, as Price from Ap-Rice, Prichard from Ap-Richard, Powell from Ap-Howell, and Bowen from Ap-Owen.

Though the foregoing may serve to explain the origin of many names, yet it is, says Camden, “a matter of great difficulty to bring them all to certain heads, when, as our language is so greatly altered, so many new names are daily brought in by aliens, as French, Scotch, Irish, Welch, Dutch, &c., and so many old words worn out of use.”



"But no man, whomsoever, is to be disliked in respect either of original, or of signification, for neither the good names do grace the bad, neither do evil names disgrace the good. In all countries, both good and bad have been of the same surnames, which, as they participate one with the other in glory, so sometimes in shame. Therefore, for ancestors, parentage and names, let every man say *vix ea nostra voco*. Time hath intermingled and confused all, and we are all come to this present, by successive variable descents, from high and low; or, more plainly, the low are descended from the high, and contrariwise, the high from low."

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Original Letters.

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*Letter from Col. THORNTON, Delegate from N. H. to the Continental Congress, to the Hon. MESHECH WEARE.*

*Baltimore, 23d January, A. D. 1777.*

HONORED SIR—October 15th, left home, and experienced the truth of the following lines;

Soon varying nature shifteth every scene,

Rough ways succeed the smooth, storms the serene, &c.

Arrived at Philadelphia, the 3d of November. The 8th, was inoculated for the Small Pox; and during our confinement, we had the honor to be attended by Dr. Cash, Dr. Surly, Dr. Critical Observer, Dr. Gay, and Dr. Experience, in the following order, viz:

Between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M., Dr. Cash, "*how is't Sir and Mad'm,*" and whatever our complaints were, his answer was, "*all 's pretty,*" and vanished in a second. He was the operator, and for a few days, visited us as above; and we saw no more of him, till I paid his bill of 18 dollars. Dr. Surly came two or three times each day as a friend, viewed us through his glasses, and then, with a smiling grin, softly said, "*what, no worse yet? this is but trifling to what you will feel, before all is over.*" Dr. Critical Observer, a young doctor, that told me he would critically observe every stage of the Small Pox in us, to gain experience, came once in two or three days, and stayed about a minute each time. Dr. Gay, a young doctor, that came as a friend two or three times every day, tripped round and sung a tune, and told us "*all would end well.*" Dr. Experience, a merchant, who has



had the Small Pox, visited us every day, and gave a much truer account of the Small Pox, than all the doctors.

Soon after we got about, the news of Howe's army, on their march to Philadelphia, induced the Congress to adjourn to this town, where the man with boots has very great advantages of a man with shoes. The carriages are stopped by the depth of the mire in the middle of the street.—The ladies, with silk gowns and shoes, make a fine figure.—From [the time] we left home, the prayers and graces became shorter every stage, until we hear neither. The religion is, take all advantage, pay your debt, and do as you please.

By the assistance of my worthy colleague and good friends, we obtained a grant of 100,000 dollars, which we send per the bearer, and are obliged to detain him till the Massachusetts money, &c., is ready. Pray, Sir, take the trouble to present my compliments and thanks to the Hon. Council and House, for the late unmerited additional honour of beginning my appointment the 23d of January, and inform them that my constitution and circumstances oblige me humbly to ask leave to return home next spring. The necessity of having good men in Congress is so evident, that I shall only beg they may be sent in time. For public news, I must refer you to the bearer. The Congress are doing all in their power to procure assistance, foreign and domestick. May God give success. Wisdom to the Councils and success to the arms of America, is the prayer and constant desire of

Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Hon. Meshech Weare, Esq.

Pres. of the Hon. Council of N. H.

P. S. November 20th, A. D. 1776. The Congress Resolved that there be immediately undertaken in New-Hampshire, one ship of 74 guns; one do. in Massachusetts Bay; one 74 do. and one do. of 36 do. in Pennsylvania; one do. 74, do. one Frigate of 18 do. and a packet-boat in Virginia; 2 Frigates of 36 do. each, in Maryland; 2 do. of 36 do. each.

Twenty-third January, 1777, Resolved, that there be immediately built in Connecticut, one Frigate of 36 guns, and one do. of 28 do.



*Letter from Col. WHIPPLE, to Col. PEABODY.*

*Portsmouth, 26th October, 1779.*

MY DEAR SIR—Please to accept my hearty thanks for your favor of the 5th inst. and its inclosures. I wish I had any thing entertaining to send you in return; but as that is not the case, I know you will take the *will for the deed*.

Is Mr. Gerard's visit to Camp really to concert measures for military operations? or is it to wear away time for some other purposes?

We are continually amused with reports of Count D'Estaing's being at the Hook, &c.--but I fear we shall have no confirmation of those reports.—The front-street battle must cause great confusion in the city, but I hope it will not disturb the repose of your house. I have not yet been to Exeter, where the General Court is *now* sitting, but purpose going thither this week. I understand a deputation from this State is gone to Hartford, there to meet deputies from several other States. I am not informed fully of the design of this convention, but understand it's to regulate prices, or some such nonsense. I wish to be informed whether Congress have re-assumed the business of finance, and what more is likely to be done in that way. I shall also take it as a favor, if you will inform me, from time to time, what emissions are ordered. I have an account of them, to the 16th of July last, including that date: there were further emissions ordered, before I left Congress, which I omitted taking.

I am very sorry for your indisposition; but if it's nothing more than just to keep you from church, I hope you are not dangerously ill.

What is become of Gen. Sullivan? has he joined the Grand Army, or is he still hunting the Indians? Your friend H., of Exeter, I hear, is under arrest, or something like it, for evil communications. Col. Atkinson had taken his departure for the world of spirits, some time before I got home. He has left Mr. King in full possession of his estate, real and personal, a few very trifling legacies excepted.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

W. WHIPPLE.

HON. NATHANIEL PEABODY, Esq.

Member of Congress, Philadelphia.



TO THE EDITORS OF THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

*Gentlemen,*—In the 10th No. of your Journal, is mentioned the death of ROBERT BOWMAN, of Ithrington, at the advanced age of 118 years. Having in my possession a particular account of this wonderful man, I send you some extracts from it, which may perhaps prove interesting to the readers of your valuable Journal. Yours, &c. J. F. D.

*Hanover, October 10, 1823.*

Mr. Robert Bowman, of Ithrington, in Cumberland, was born at Bridgewood-Foot, near the river Ithring; his birth day is not known, but his great age is beyond dispute, and appears from the parish register of *Hayton*; his name, place of nativity, and year of his baptism (1705) are legible in the register; but being placed at the foot of the page, the day and month are worn out. The baptism immediately preceding his, is "Sept. 23;" the next succeeding, is "Oct. 28," and his, of course, is between these periods. At this time, (*Sept. 24, 1820,*) and aged 115, he enjoys good health, is contented and cheerful. He is of middle stature, but when young was rather stout and very strong; was fond of wrestling, and considered himself an adept in that exercise: he always joined in the amusements common among young people, and was rather partial to a practice, which he now strongly condemns, viz. *cock-fighting*, but was always sober and regular in his conduct. He married at the age of 50, and had six sons, all now living, the eldest 59, the youngest 47; he has a number of grand-children, and three great-grand-children. His wife died in 1807, aged 81. His sons pay him a visit annually, on some convenient day, which, with him, is a day of great rejoicing, and his friends in the village are invited to meet at his house on that occasion. Although the hand of time has at length laid him prostrate, yet his constitution is unimpaired; his chest is large, person well proportioned; the texture of his body not flabby, but firm, and *em-bon-point*; his face not wrinkled, but smooth, plump, round, and florid. His sight is good, taste unimpaired, and sense of smell and *hearing* uncommonly acute; his skin soft and delicate, and hair, originally brown, is of a silvery white; his teeth have all decayed, and have been so for forty years. He sleeps soundly during the night, and occasionally by day. For six years past he has been confined to his bed, but can move all his limbs, and can walk only when assisted by two persons; his limbs are all free



from disease, except his right hand, the fingers of which are contracted. This he attributes to an injury which he received many years before on his shoulder joint.

At the age of CIX, he walked to Carlisle, the distance of *eight* miles from his residence, and returned home the same day.\* He frequently took a staff with him, but seldom used it, generally carrying it under his arm. At the age of CVIII, he actually hedged, reaped, made hay, mounting on the stacks, &c., and applied himself to all kinds of farm labor, and was as he himself expressed it, "*always a top-worker.*" He first took to his bed during some severe cold weather, not in consequence of any indisposition, but on account of the coldness of the season, and has preferred his bed since, from the superior comfort it affords. He was never ill but twice during his life; when very young, he had the measles, and at the age of ONE HUNDRED and upward, had the *hooping cough*, which he took from one of his grandchildren who slept with him; he has frequently met with severe accidents, but never had a medical attendant, or took a dose of medicine in his life. If he got wet in working abroad, he seldom changed his clothes, but used to thresh in the barn, or use some other active employment, until they became dry; he never used tea or coffee, and was never intoxicated but once, when, at a wedding, some people deceived him and put ardent spirit into his drink; he seldom drank ale, spirits or wine, unless at a wedding, a funeral, and sometimes at market, and then never but one glass. He gives two reasons for not drinking; he *did not* like intoxicating liquors, and *did* like his money. His diet is milk, hasty-pudding, broth, bread, potatoes, eggs, and a small quantity of animal food; his clothing plain but *warm*; he was not regular in taking his meals, or in going to sleep, or in rising in the morning; and at the advanced age of eighty, would sleep abroad in open air. His pulse is 68 in a minute, regular and strong; nor is there any appearance of ossification of the arteries—respiration natural, voice strong and unimpaired. His mental faculties are unimpaired, *memory* excellent, but not with regard to *dates*; he is happy, enjoys life, is alive to every thing around him, and is acquainted with all the news of the day. He never used tobacco, or snuff; he "had plenty of ways of getting quit of his money *without setting fire to it.*"

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\*This appears almost incredible, but I state it on the authority of Dr. Barns, Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, from whose paper these extracts are made.



His mind has been seldom if ever affected by anxious care, restless ambition or studious thought ; his life has been a life of industry ; his pleasures always temperate and consequently of long duration ; he never indulged in sensual gratifications or committed any great excesses. *Exercise, temperance, and simplicity of diet* were his cardinal virtues.

“*Abstinit venere et a vino.*”—HOR.

“Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty ;  
For in my youth I never did apply  
Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood ;  
Nor did I, with unbashful forehead, woo  
The means of weakness and debility.—SHAKESPEARE.

There is a remarkable difference between him and many or most old people : *he* is cheerful, good-humored and contented, and does not complain of unpleasant changes in the habits and manners of people ; a complaint, which arises not from the great alteration and change in the objects around them, but from a change in the senses and faculties of those who utter the complaint.

Mr. Bowman had several relatives who lived to good old age ; a brother lived to the age of 99, a cousin lived to the age of 95, and another is now living who is 85 years old.

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FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

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CINCINNATUS—No. XCV.

GOVERNMENT.

The Senate of the United States is composed of forty-eight members. Whether the senators shall be few or many, depends altogether upon the number of states that may be formed, for in making the apportionments, no regard is had to the population or wealth of the respective states. The smallest state has as many senators as the largest, each state having two. This principle is *unequal* ; and cannot be defended either by the reason and nature of things, or its practical results. If we consider the population and wealth, or the support rendered to government, great inequalities must always exist between the different states. There is now one state in the Union whose population is nearly twenty-five times as large, and its wealth more than one hundred times greater, than that of another state. It is an unequal and singular system that allows one state thirty-four representatives and only two senators, whilst another state is entitled to but one representative and yet has two senators. In one



case, the vote of a single representative is equal to two senators; but in the other, the vote of one senator is equal to seventeen representatives. What propriety can there be, that the number of senators from Illinois should be equal to those from New-York? I know of none. The large states are not entitled to, and cannot receive, any equivalent for this sacrifice. It does not increase the number of representatives in the house, or diminish its proportion of direct taxes; both of these are apportioned according to the population of each state, without any relation to that of senators. If population is the correct principle for representatives and taxes, why should it not equally apply to senators? Let each state, however small its population, have one senator, and fix a ratio that would entitle the states to a further number of senators according to their population, provided the whole number of senators should never exceed one third of the whole number of representatives. This would render the principles of our government more *equal and uniform*, and a small increase of senators would give the senate greater weight and influence, and more freedom in negating such proceedings of the house as may appear to them inexpedient and improper.

Though I was in 1788 a zealous advocate for the adoption of the constitution of the United States, I never approved of the principle by which it apportioned senators, or the number to which it limited the senate; but such was the state of the nation at that time, and such the necessity for a more efficient government than then existed, as would have justified the adoption of a constitution much less perfect than the one we now enjoy. But in a time of peace, and when the spirit of party has subsided, is the proper season to discuss the subject; and when the public mind is disposed, amend and render that excellent constitution still more valuable. There are a few other defects in that instrument, which in the course of these essays, I may suggest for consideration.

I now proceed to make some remarks upon the numbers which are most suitable for state legislatures. I know of no nation that has so many legislators (certainly none of equal population) as we have, or that pays so much for legislation as we do. I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the present number in each state, which by their constitutions they may elect, and in many instances actually do; and though I will not vouch for the accuracy of my information in some of the states, yet I believe it is substantially correct. It appears, that the several state legislatures consist of five hundred fifty-nine senators, and three thousand one hundred ninety-eight representatives. To these we must add the senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, amounting in all to four thousand and twenty-four legislators! A number more than equal to two thirds of the army of the United States. The expense of such a host of legislators is very great—an object worthy of consideration, when we deliberate upon the number of which a legislature ought to be composed. This



expense will be more particularly stated when I consider the salaries and compensations granted to the officers of our government.

In my opinion, the best number for the popular branch of our state legislatures, except in small states, is one hundred, and the senate one fourth of that number. That number would give three thousand state legislators, which is seven hundred fifty-seven less than the present number. The constitutions of the several states make various and different provisions on this subject. In twelve of the states, the number of their representatives is limited; in one state at forty, one at fifty, one at seventy-two, six at one hundred, one at one hundred twenty-four, one at one hundred twenty-eight, and one at two hundred. Nine of the states are limited by the number either of their counties or towns; and three of the states, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, are limited only by their population. In fourteen of the states, the representatives cannot exceed one hundred, and in sixteen cannot extend to one hundred and thirty.

In several of the states the house of representatives is too numerous, and the senators too few. In New-Hampshire, there is more than two hundred in the House, but the senate cannot exceed twelve. So small a number of senators may subject a state to serious inconvenience. The death, resignation, or absence of two or three senators may embarrass their proceedings, and obstruct the course of public business. In 1816, two of the New-Hampshire senators resigned, and the vacancies could not be filled, because in the districts which elected those two there were no constitutional candidates nominated by the people to fill those vacancies. If such an event should occur when the spirit of party bears rule, the secession of three senators would reduce the number to seven, and the assent of five of them would be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid. Such a secession was threatened in 1816, and but for one man, it is probable, would have been executed. So small a senate will seldom, if ever, prove such a salutary check upon the house as the constitution contemplated. It is to be hoped, that when the period shall arrive for submitting the question for the revision of the constitution, that they will reduce the number of representatives, and increase that of senators, and also modify the mode of electing them.

In a preceding number, I stated briefly, but with precision, the various subjects upon which the national and state legislatures have authority to make laws. But they may on those subjects transcend the limits which sound policy requires, and unnecessarily encroach upon the rights and interests of individuals, and that without promoting the public welfare. The power given Congress to regulate commerce, was never intended to give them authority to destroy commerce, or make such regulations as would embarrass and perplex it, and virtually amount either to a partial or total prohibition. The purpose for which they were



vested with power to impose duties upon imports, was to raise a revenue to support government, defend the nation, and pay the public debt; but not to build up manufacturers, artizans, or any other class of people, at the expense of the nation, or to the prejudice and injury of individuals. Nor have, either Congress or the state legislatures, any rightful authority to interfere in the private business and concerns of individuals, or the management of their affairs; and whenever legislators have attempted such an interference, they have usually injured some other portion of the community, and sometimes those they intended to benefit. — Persons who are directly interested in a particular branch of business, and who have devoted their lives to the pursuit, understand and manage it much better, both for themselves and the community, than a legislature can, though it is often difficult to convince legislators of the fact, or dissuade them from interfering. “There are,” says Bentham, “two points in politics very hard to compass. One is to persuade legislators that they do not understand shoemaking better than shoemakers; the other is to persuade shoemakers that they do not understand legislating better than legislators. The latter point is particularly difficult in our dear country; but the other is the hardest of all hard things every where.”

The laws which legislators make, ought to be founded in such sound principles of equity and justice, as to make it the interest of the great body of the people strictly and literally to obey, not violate them. But when laws are severe, encroach upon the rights, or unnecessarily restrain, the freedom of individuals, every art will be practised to evade them, till they fall into contempt, and eventually become obsolete. Every man acquainted with our statutes can refer to too many of this nature. Such laws are not merely *useless*—they weaken, and ultimately destroy the respect, esteem, and confidence which the people otherwise would have for those statutes that are wholesome and necessary. When legislators enact statutes which diminish the veneration and esteem of the people for the laws, they inflict a serious evil upon the community—they weaken the ties, and break one of the strong pillars which unite and support society and government itself.

If we expect to see virtue flourish in a nation, we must look for it in the nature of its government, and the justice, equity, and fitness of its laws. It is a melancholy fact, which all ages and countries confirm, that human laws impose the greatest restraint upon wicked men, and afford the most certain security against their violence. Though the principle of honor, the moral sense, and religious considerations, are sufficient to restrain the better portion of mankind from the commission of wrong, they are not of themselves able to withhold the wicked and abandoned from committing depredations upon the property, and violence against the persons of others. Nothing but the laws, and those strictly executed, can restrain wicked men, of which



there are too many in every country. This consideration renders it peculiarly necessary that the laws for the punishment of offenders should be so just and rational, as to interest the feelings of every good man to lend his aid in carrying them into execution. But if the laws against crimes and offences are too sanguinary, or too severe and penal, the better feelings of the human heart will revolt against them, and the laws themselves will have no good effect: they will not be executed. Though the crime may not be forgotten, yet pity and compassion for the offender will extenuate his guilt, and judges, jurors, and even witnesses, will be acute in devising means to effect his acquittal. Many instances have occurred where jurors have acquitted, where they would have found the accused guilty, if the law had not been so severe. No law can be carried into effect against the common and prevalent opinion of the people. It is therefore extremely impolitic, as well as cruel, for the law to impose penalties and punishments for crimes and offences that are more sanguinary and excessive than the offences require. "All penalties," says the New-Hampshire constitution, "ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislator will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason; where the same undistinguishing severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences: for the same reason a multitude of sanguinary laws is both impolitic and unjust. The true design of all punishment being to reform, not to exterminate mankind."

Within a few years, a milder and more rational system of criminal law has been established in this and several other states. Confinement and hard labor, where the convict by his services may make some atonement for the injury he has done society, has been substituted for the pillory, branding, and the whipping-post. How this milder system will succeed, time and experience will determine; but wherever it has been judiciously carried into effect, it has not disappointed the expectations of rational and well informed men, though it has those who expected it would prove an effectual reformation to the worst of men.

The subject of making laws will be further considered.

CINCINNATUS.

September 27, 1823.

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Arsenical Cobalt ore, has been found abundantly at Franconia, crystallized in 8dra, the solid angles of which are deeply truncated.

A company is engaged in exploring the vein of copper ore at Franconia, with flattering prospects of success.

J. F. D.



## Literary Notices, &c.

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*The Massachusetts Historical Society* have just published the twentieth volume of their Historical Collections. The contents are as follow :—A memoir of the Hon Joshua Thomas, of Plymouth, who was an early member of the society, and died in Jan. 1821—An account of three cases of pretended witchcraft in the year 1720, at Littleton, by the Rev. Mr. Turell, of Medford—A list of the Representatives of the town of Boston, from 1634, to 1784—A letter from Dr. Isaac Watts, to a friend in New-England, dated May 8, 1734, which was found in a book belonging to the library of Harvard College—A topographical description of Cummington—Notices of the effects of the gale of Sept. 23, 1815, in Barnstable County—Churches and ministers in Dunstable and Litchfield, New-Hampshire—Notes on Duxbury—Description and history of Boscawen, N. H.—A biographical notice of the Hon. James Winthrop, who died at Cambridge in Sept. 1821—Dr. Edwards' observations on the Mohegan language, with an introduction, copious notes, and several subsidiary articles relative to the Indian languages, by the Hon. John Pickering—An obituary notice of Professor Peck—Memoirs of William Blackstone, the first settler in Boston—The meaning of the aboriginal word *Shawmut*—Note on the Spring of Boston—List of persons who have died in New-Hampshire over a hundred years old—Four ancient letters from a large collection of manuscripts, formerly in possession of Gov. Hutchinson, and lately deposited with the Historical Society—Donations to the Library acknowledged—and a list of members elected since the publication of the first volume.—There is also a perfect index to the last ten volumes. It contains a luminous reference to every thing contained in them, and occupies 200 pages.

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Messrs. Flagg & Gould, of Andover, have issued proposals for publishing a Greek and English Lexicon of the New-Testament, translated from the Latin and German work of Wahl, published at Leipsic in 1822; by Mr. Edward Robinson, Assistant Instructor in the department of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

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Professor Stuart has just published the second edition of his Hebrew Grammar.



Robert Walsh, jun. Esq. has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a Historical Dictionary of Eminent Americans. The Prospectus contains the following paragraph. "To prevent misapprehension and disarm political prejudice, the Editor emphatically states, that he aims at furnishing a record of simple incidents; of meritorious services and laudable qualities—he will use no colouring of party, admit no invidious interpretations, enter into no discussions, and abstain from all reflections, except those which may tend to increase the efficacy of bright example." It is hoped that such a work, undertaken with such views, will receive every encouragement.

*New-Hampshire Reports.*—Now in press of J. B. Moore, Concord, Vol. II., Reports of Decisions in the Superior Court of New-Hampshire.

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### Meteorology.

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#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, BY J. F. DANA.

The following table exhibits the results of thermometric observations, made at Hanover and at Portsmouth, N. H., during the year 1822. The observations at Hanover were made at 10 o'clock morning and evening, as it appears from a series of observations made for the purpose, that the mean of observations made at those hours, approaches nearer the mean of the extremes of heat and cold, as ascertained by the self-registering thermometer, than those made at other times of the day.

The Thermometer employed at H., is one of W. and S. Jones' best kind, and has been compared with a standard thermometer, made by Troughton, in my possession; it is suspended about five feet from the ground, in a northern exposure, and about 160 feet above Connecticut river.

The observations at Portsmouth were made at four different times of the day, viz., at 7, A. M., and at 1, 6, 9, P. M., and are copied from the N. H. Register, for 1823. It is evident that no other information can be derived from a comparative view of the "Greatest Observed Height," at two places, than simply the fact, whether the greatest elevation occurred in both places on the *same day*, since the observations at Portsmouth were made near mid day.



TABLE I.

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .		
Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.		
2 E	48	19	44	22 M	50	28	54	28 M	53	6	62	25 M	68	30	73		
5 E	20*	14 M	12*	7 E	9*	7	4*	8 E	15	9	16	1 E	20	13	29		
14		16		20.8		25		34		39		44		51			
13.46		18		21		25		32.57		38		44.22		45			
68		56		59		58		38		46		48		44			
22		19		27		28		28		6		25		30			
5		5		7		7		9		9		6		5			
JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .	Hanover.	Portsm <sup>th</sup> .		
Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.		
2 F M	89	7	88	3 M	84	11	88	3 M	80	11	84	8 M	69	19	77		
26 E	51	27	56	28 E	52	30	51	17 E	38	18	44	26 E	23	26	29		
70		72		68		69.5		59		64.8		46		53			
72.83		70		69.5		67		62.47		65		46.3		52			
38		32		32		37		42		40		46		48			
19		20		3		3		29		11		8		19			
26		27		28		30		23		24		26		26			
No observations recorded in the N.H. Register.																	



TABLE II.

Showing the monthly mean temperature, at Hanover and at Portsmouth, 1822.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hanover.	13.46	21	32.51	44. 22	59.23	70.63	72.83	69.5	62. 47	46	32.39	22.88
Portsmo'th.	18	25	38	45	61	66	79	67	65	52	41	—

TABLE III.

Showing the annual results of thermometric observations, at Hanover and at Portsmouth, 1822.

	Hanover.	Portsmouth.
Greatest observed height	90 June 1st,	88 June 16, July 7 and August 11th.
Least observed height	20* January 5th	12* January 14th
Mean of observ'd annual extremes	35	34
Annual mean	45.62	48.9—11 months
Annual range	110°	100°
Warmest day	June 1st, average 81°	July 20, average 80. 75
Coldest day	Jan. 5, average 19*	Jan. 5, average 7.5*

\* Below Zero.

It appears, from the above tables, that the thermometer rises higher and falls lower at Hanover than at Portsmouth, or that the temperature at the latter place is more equable ; and this depends, without doubt, on the influence of the ocean, which prevents great excess of cold and heat.—The annual mean temperature at Portsmouth, is also a little greater than at Hanover.

It will be noticed, also, that excepting in the months of February, March, September and November, that there the mean of the observed monthly extremes corresponds very nearly with the monthly mean, in the observations made at Hanover, at 10 o'clock morning and evening, and more nearly than in those made at Portsmouth, at 7, A. M., and 1, 7, 9, P. M.—a fact which is in perfect coincidence with the results of the experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining the best times of day for making meteorological observations, and which is found to be at 10 o'clock, morning and evening. It is a *desideratum*, that those, who do not possess self-registering thermometers, and who cannot consequently give us the actual extremes of temperature, should make their observations at those hours, whose mean results approach nearest to the mean of the actual extremes.



TABLE IV.

Exhibiting the monthly results of Barometrical observations, made at Hanover, in 1822.

The Barometer, used in making these observations, is a Mountain Barometer, of Sir H. Englefield's construction, and was made by Thomas Jones, a pupil of Mr. Ramsden.—The observations were made at 10 o'clock, morning and evening.

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>
Greatest observed height.	29.850	29.942	30.020	29.850	30.057	29.930
Least observed height.	28.951	28.900	28.980	28.822	29.110	29.126
Mean of observ'd extremes.	29.405	29.421	29.500	29.336	29.583	29.528
Monthly mean.	29.321+	29.132+	29.393	29.522	29.469	29.586+
Monthly range.	0.899	1.042	1.040	1.028	0.947	0.804
	<i>July.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Greatest observed height.	29.950	29.940	30.026	29.869	30.146	30.204
Least observed height.	29.380	29.350	29.232	29.008	29.112	29.124
Mean of observ'd extremes.	29.665	29.645	29.629	29.438+	29.631	29.660
Monthly mean.	29.618	29.526	29.648	29.584	29.680	29.665
Monthly range.	0.550	0.590	0.794	0.861	1.034	1.080

TABLE V.

Shewing the results of observations made with Barometer, at Hanover, 1822.

Greatest observed height.	30.204, December 16th.
Least observed height.	28.822, April 14th.
Mean of observed extremes.	29.513.
Annual mean.	29.588.
Annual range.	1.482.

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*List of the Counsellors and Representatives in New-Hampshire in 1767.*

Under the Royal government of New-Hampshire, though we had the privilege of electing the house of representatives, the governor was appointed by the King.—There was a council consisting of twelve with the lieutenant governor, of which the governor had a right to negative the choice of any one who was objectionable in his view, or did not appear in the favor of the prerogative. The last royal governor of New-Hampshire was John Wentworth, who died at Halifax on the 8th of April, 1820. It may afford some interest to give a list of his council in the year 1767, together with the names of those who were representatives that year.



## COUNCIL.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson,	Hon. Peter Livius,
Daniel Warner,	Jonathan Warner,
M. H. Wentworth,	Daniel Rindge,
James Nevin,	Daniel Pierce,
Theodore Atkinson, jr.	G. Jaffrey, Esqrs.
Nathaniel Barret.	

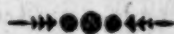
## HOUSE.

<i>Portsmouth,</i>	William Parker, Esq.	
	John S. Sherburne, Esq.	
	Jacob Sheafe.	
<i>Dover,</i>	Thomas W. Waldron, Esq.	
	Capt. Howard Henderson.	
<i>Hampton,</i>	Col. J. Moulton,	
	Christopher Toppan, Esq.	
<i>Hampton-Falls,</i>	M. Weare, Esq.	[er.
<i>Exeter,</i>	Hon. Peter Gilman, who was speak-	
	Mr. John Giddings.	
<i>New-Castle and Rye,</i>	Thomas Ball, Esq.	
	Richard Jenness, Esq.	
<i>Kingston,</i>	Josiah Bartlett, Esq.	
<i>Newington,</i>	Richard Downing, Esq.	
<i>Stratham,</i>	Andrew Wiggin, Esq.	
<i>Londonderry,</i>	Col. S. Barr.	
<i>Greenland,</i>	Col. C. March.	
<i>Durham,</i>	Dr. Eben. Thompson.	
<i>New-Market,</i>	J. Burley.	
<i>South-Hampton,</i>	Capt. E. Merrill.	
<i>Chester,</i>	John Webster, Esq.	
<i>Plaistow,</i>	Capt. Jonathan Carlton.	
<i>Salem and Pelham,</i>	Major Joseph Wright.	
<i>Somersworth,</i>	Col. John Wentworth.	
<i>Hollis and Dunstable,</i>	John Hale, Esq.	
<i>Merrimack &amp; Monson,</i>	Capt. John Chamberlain.	
<i>Nottingham-West and</i>		
<i>Litchfield,</i>	James Underwood.	
<i>Kensington,</i>	Ezekiel Worthen.	
<i>Rochester,</i>	James Knowles.	
<i>Barrington,</i>	Jonathan Church.	
<i>Amherst and Bedford,</i>	Col. John Goffe.	

In 1748, there were represented in the province of New-Hampshire, only 14 towns, by 20 representatives; in 1767, there were 31 towns represented by an equal number of members, some sending two or three, and others being classed for sending one. At the present time we have about 200 representatives.



## APPENDIX.



### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Vermont.*—Hon. RICHARD SKINNER is appointed Chief Judge of the Superior Court of this state, and the Hon. CHARLES K. WILLIAMS and ASA AIKERS, Esq., Assistant Judges.

The legislature of Tennessee has declared Gen. WM. CARROLL duly elected Governor of the state for the ensuing two years. DANIEL GRAHAM and MATTHEW NELSON, Esqs., are re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. It has been proposed in the legislature to lay off the state into eleven Electoral Districts. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, the hero of New-Orleans, has been elected Senator from this state, in place of Mr. Williams.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, Esq., is elected Governor of Pennsylvania for the next three years. Andrew Gregg, Esq., was the other candidate—both democrats.

Congress will meet early in December. This session might well be dispensed with by the people, as they have no important business to be done at Washington this winter: the salary men, indeed, will think it *necessary* that Appropriation Laws should be passed providing for their subsistence: and it certainly is very necessary, for many of them would starve without their salaries.—*Sal. Gaz.*

The number of Indians on Martha's Vineyard, according to a recent report from Mr. Bailies, the resident teacher there, is about 400, of which 244 are at Gay Head.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Severe frosts have been experienced in Maryland and Virginia, which have materially affected the Tobacco crops. It is stated that at least one half of the present crop is destroyed.

A Philadelphia paper advocates the utility of introducing newspapers into Public Schools. Publications of this kind, judiciously selected, might be useful in giving youth an early knowledge of interesting events, in our own and foreign countries.

The Providence Journal states, that at the late Cattle Show in Rhode-Island, "Dr. Benj. Dyer, of Providence, appeared clad in a complete suit of silk,

of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the material."

The first Ploughing Match, in the United States, was at Brighton.

**DAMAGE BY FLOOD.**—It is estimated that damage to the amount of \$3,000,000, was done by the late floods of the Mississippi, independent of the incalculable loss to the city of Natchez, by the fever generated there.

Accounts from Batavia, state that the Dutch expedition sent to Padang for the purpose of extending their territories to that Island, have been dreadfully cut up by the Padres, (Mountaineers or Woodsmen) a sect inhabiting strong holds in the mountains, and said to be bold, enterprising and warlike, far superior to the natives on the coast.

**CANALS.**—The spirit of Canalling appears to be reviving in many of the States; and after the enterprize effected by the State of New-York, nothing of the kind will be thought impracticable. The Grand Western Canal is 363 miles long.—For 96 miles, the cost was only \$13,000 a mile; for 107 miles it was from 25 to \$30,000 a mile; and the residue from 15 to 20,000. Seventy miles of the canal were made in one year. A lock of stone of 10 feet costs \$10,000. The first canal of any great length in the U. States was made in Massachusetts, and is now in successful operation.

**PROGRESS OF PRINTING, &c.** In the English Parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by Lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 269 to 163. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition, as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech, Lord Russell stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction, and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and improvement. He stated, as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of means of instruction, that the sales by



one bookseller's house in London, amounts to 5,000,000*l.* sterling, (upwards of \$22,000,000,) worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks, paid 5,500*l.* for advertisements, and gave constant employment to no fewer than 250 bookbinders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1000 of these establishments in the kingdom, and from 1500 to 2000 marts for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed, the number of which, for the year 1821, he estimated at 23,600,000, and of those, 11,000,000 were London daily papers; country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 18,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in the Parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors.

**SPANISH WOMEN.** An extract of a letter from a general officer, serving in the blockade before Barcelona. Our readers may believe it if they like:—"I am lodged in the house of a colonel of militia, who, on our approach, retired with his regiment behind the lines. His wife is a lieutenant in the same regiment, and gives daily proofs of devotion to the military service. She must be a handsome woman, if I can trust her portrait left in the bedroom which I now occupy. I do not know what she may do in the field, but her animated countenance and elegant person could not fail to gain conquest elsewhere. You will be surprized to find, my friend, that we are to be opposed by the ladies; but this is not a solitary instance. There is a company entirely composed of female warriors, consisting of 52, who sometimes approach our lines. Their air is extremely martial, and their intrepidity is said to equal that of the other sex in their "heroic nation." They wear the casque, and are armed with a lance. We have been discussing what we should do in case of an attack from these Amazons."

Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the *Observer*, is said to be the purchaser of the *Morning Chronicle* for forty thousand pounds. It is a transfer of property merely. The politics of the *Morning Chronicle*, it seems, are to bear the same character as heretofore.

In excavating a vault in the North Aisle of Westminster Abbey, the entire skeleton of Ben Jonson, the poet, was discovered in a leaden coffin, placed in a perpendicular position. Tradition

states, that being on his death-bed, he was asked where he would be buried? To which he replied, in "Westminster Abbey, if I can get a foot of ground." The Dean of Westminster afterwards gave about two feet square of ground, sufficient to admit the coffin in a perpendicular position, and a square hole was dug, and the corpse admitted head downwards.

**LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.** The dangers attending authorship in China are well illustrated by the fate of Whang-see-Heou, whose crime is thus set forth by his judges. "We find," say they, "1. that he has presumed to meddle with the great Dictionary of Kang-hi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work, 2. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror, that he has dared to write the *LITTLE NAMES* (that is, the primitive family names,) of Confucius, and even of your Majesty—a temerity, a want of respect, which has made us shudder. 3. In the genealogy of his family and his poetry, he has asserted that he is descended from the Whang-see." If there were in these three charges any thing reprehensible according to the broad principles of universal morality, it was the fabrication of an illustrious genealogy. This imposture, censurable in any case, might have been designed to make dupes, and perhaps to form a party; but the Judges of Whang-see-heou attached less importance to this charge than to the other two. They declared the author guilty of high-treason on the first charge, and pronounced this sentence:—"According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished. The criminal shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen years to be put to death. His wives, his concubines, and his children, under sixteen, shall be exiled and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire." The Sovereign was gra-



ciously pleased to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an edict to this effect:—"I favour Whang-see-heon in regard to the nature of his punishment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall only have his head cut off. I forgive his relatives. As to his sons let them be reserved for the great execution in autumn. Let the sentence be executed in its other points: such is my pleasure."

*Policy and Eloquence.*—When the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, which had been raised to power by the councils and policy of bold statesmen, who regarded what was substantially useful in preference to what was merely

brilliant, suffered the eloquence of their orators to prevail over the sober dictates of experienced men, they begun, evidently, to fall from the grandeur which they had attained. Athens trusted in the eloquence of Demosthenes, and Rome in that of Cicero; but Philip of Macedon and the Roman Triumvirate were strong in council, and eventually triumphed over the liberties of man, more by their policy than their arms. The foundations of American greatness were laid by men who reflected much and did much, but said very little. Let us not endanger our prosperity by *preferring sound to substance*, and promoting oratory to the exclusion of knowledge and experience.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Chesterfield Oct. 18, Rev. ABRAHAM WOOD, the venerable and highly respected senior pastor of the church and society in that town, aged 75, and in the 51st year of his ministry. Rev. Mr. Wood graduated at Harvard College in 1767; was ordained at Chesterfield Dec. 31, 1772, and had been the longest in the ministry of any clergyman now living in the age. In point of age, he was exceeded by Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, of Moultonborough, who has been settled 44 years.

In Warren, Ohio, Hon. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, of Connecticut, who was several years Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the latter state. He graduated at Yale College in 1778, in the same class with Joel Barlow, Governor Wolcott and Noah Webster.

In Sheffield, Eng., on the 19th August last, ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the *Farmer's Boy*.—On Friday evening, Oct. 3, at his residence in the city of Burlington, N.J., Gen. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, late a representative in Congress from that state. He was a worthy soldier of the revolution; afterwards, Governor of the state of New-Jersey for several years; and during the late war, a Brigadier General of the army of the United States—an excellent man, a firm republican, a sound legislator, and a brave soldier.

In Portsmouth, Oct. 20, DAVID C.

FOSTER, aged 31, one of the Editors of the N. H. Gazette, and late major of the 1st regiment of militia.

In Rome, on the 20th of August, in the 84th year of his age, and 24th of his Pontificate, His Holiness POPE PIUS, the seventh.

In Washington City, on the 26th inst. George Wadsworth, Esq. aged 45, of the Treasury Department.

*LONGEVITY.*—A couple are now said to be living in Kentucky, who were married in 1750. The man is 98, and the woman 95—they have three children, the eldest is 75, the second 59, and the third, 34.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Richard Jacobs, 94—Mr. Samuel Beckford 91.—In Scituate, R. I. Mrs. Elizabeth Windsor, 105 years 9 months, relict of Rev. Joseph Windsor, late of Gloucester. In Prospect, Me. Mrs. Abigail Eaton, 102 years 9 months.—In Ashford, Conn. Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward, 93.—In Hebron, Conn. Mr. Jeremiah Hodgdon, a revolutionary soldier, about 90.—In Waterbury, Vt. Sept. 9, Lieut. Thomas Jones, 93, an officer of the revolution. In Springfield, Mass. Widow Mercy Colton, 91.—In Sudbury, Mass. Mrs. Anna Knight, 92.—In Salem, Mass. Mrs. Deborah Frye, 92.

*In New-Hampshire.*—In Newington, Sept. 22, Mrs. Sarah Dame, 100 years 10 months.—In New-Boston, Sept. 26, Mr.



David Hale, 93 years 11 months, 15 days, an inhabitant of Goffstown, of which place, he was one of the first settlers. He left a widow, with whom he had lived 65 years. In Stratham, Simeon Wiggin, Esq. 90.—In Groton, Mrs. Mary Wheat, 90.—In Amherst, Oct. 13, Mrs. Mary Barnard, 101 years 6 months, the mother of Rev. Jeremiah Barnard. She was born in April, 1722, and retained her faculties till the close of life.

*Remarkable.*—There are now living in Bristol, in good health, twelve persons, who were engaged in Gen. Sullivan's expedition, on Rhode-Island, in 1778. What is a little singular is, that six of them, viz. (Samuel Bosworth, Thomas Pearce, Nathaniel Hicks West, David Maxfield, Nathaniel Wilson, and Nathaniel West,) were attached to one company, and enlisted, in 1775, under Capt. Caleb Carr, of Warren, who is

also living; the other six, (Edward Monroe, William Cox, Loring Finney, Geo. Sanford, Royal Sanford, and Thomas Church,) composed *one Mess*, were drafted at the same time, marched together, and joined the army the same day.—*R. I. Am.*

*Longevity.*—We learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who recently visited this city from Matanzas, that there is now living in a village near that place, a couple, who are yet in health, although greatly impaired in bodily powers and mental faculties, who have lived together in a state of wedlock *more than an hundred years!* The husband is aged 128—the wife 126. They are whites and natives of the island of Cuba.—*N. Y. American.*

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.  
FOR AUGUST, 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.					At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.				
Days.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Winds and Weather.	Days.	S. rise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Observations.
1	63	67	64	E. Clouds and fog	1	61	77	67	E. Hazy; cloudy
2	67	74	66	E. Fog and showers	2	65	84	66	E. S. Hazy; rain
3	64	69	66	Same	3	64	80	66	S. Cloudy; fair
4	70	78	65	NW. Fair; showers	4	58	82	63	SW. Fair; thunder sh.
5	65	75	63	NW. Fair	5	60	79	63	SW. Fair cloudy; fair
6	65	80	68	SW. Fair	6	58	82	68	SW. Fair; cloudy
7	68	84	74	Same	7	66	84	70	SW. Fair
8	73	90	76	NW. Sun and showers	8	70	86	68	SW. Thunder sh. fair
9	72	75	63	NW. Fair; fresh wind	9	64	73	59	NW. Fair
10	63	76	68	NW. Fair; rain night	10	56	73	62	SW. Fair; rain
11	62	64	60	E. Rain	11	61	63	62	NE. Rain
12	64	83	69	NW. Fair	12	62	78	65	NE. S. SW. Hazy; fair
13	65	80	63	Same	13	62	77	63	NW. Fair
14	64	73	63	SE. Light clouds	14	66	83	66	NW. S. SE. Fair; cl.
15	63	70	68	Same	15	62	77	63	SE. Cloudy; rain
16	64	69	65	SE. Cloudy	16	61	66	59	SE. Rain; cloudy
17	65	74	61	E. Same	17	56	68	61	SE. NE. cloudy; rain
18	64	70	61	Changeable	18	61	76	61	SE. Cloudy; fair
19	65	75	62	Cloudy and showers	19	61	73	62	NE. Rain; cloudy; fair
20	66	84	62	Fair; light clouds	20	61	78	65	SW. Hazy; fair
21	67	85	68	Fair A.M. showers P.M.	21	64	81	63	SW. Fair; thunder sh.
22	63	73	55	SW. Fair	22	58	65	49	NW. Fair
23	58	72	57	Same	23	41	67	51	Same
24	58	74	56	Same	24	48	73	59	NW. SW. Fair
25	55	83	60	Same	25	44	76	59	SW. Fair
26	62	84	65	Same	26	44	81	64	Same
27	65	87	74	Same	27	54	83	71	Same
28	73	86	66	SW. Fair A.M. cl. P.M.	28	65	79	66	W. NW. Fair; thun .sh.
29	64	77	62	Variable; fair	29	55	75	63	W. SW. Fair
30	65	80	69	W. Fair	30	54	81	64	SW. Fair
31	74	92	74	W. Fair; cloudy	31	58	88	73	SW. Fair; flying clouds



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